United Nations A/72/344

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 August 2017
English
Original: Arabic, English, Russian, Spanish

Seventy-second session
Item 100 (s) of the provisional agenda*
General and complete disarmament

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Replies received from Governments	3
	Argentina	3
	Brunei Darussalam	4
	Colombia	4
	Cuba	5
	Ecuador	6
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7
	Iraq	8
	Jordan	9
	Lebanon	11
	Mexico	11
	Norway	15
	Spain	16
	Ukraine	18
III.	Replies received from international organizations	19
	Collective Security Treaty Organization	19
	Commonwealth of Independent States	20

* A/72/150.

17-14206 (E) 290817 120917

Please recycle

East African Community 21
European Union 22
International Atomic Energy Agency 23
International Civil Aviation Organization 24
International Maritime Organization 25
International Criminal Police Organization 26
North Atlantic Treaty Organization 27
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 28
Shanghai Cooperation Organization 29

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 71/38, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", the General Assembly called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The Assembly urged Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to this end. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

2. By a note verbale dated 17 February 2017, Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken, and to communicate their views on the issue, followed by a note verbale dated 12 June 2017. On 2 March 2017, letters were also dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations.

3. Replies received from Member States and international organizations are included in sections II and III, respectively. Additional replies received after 31 July 2017 will be posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs[1] in the language of submission only.

II. Replies received from Governments

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[3 May 2017]

The Argentine Republic has traditionally advocated a comprehensive approach to actions and initiatives in the areas of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. These are areas where Argentina has been actively involved at the regional and global levels in defending the role of multilateralism in general, and of the United Nations in particular, in addressing the challenges that arise.

Argentina has actively promoted confidence-building measures, especially in the area of conventional weapons. At the global level, it is committed to contributing to international peace and security through transparent participation in the international community's collective efforts in the firm belief that greater openness and transparency regarding arms will build confidence, promote stability, help States to moderate their transfer policies, and strengthen peace.

With regard to conventional weapons, Argentina believes that the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled proliferation of firearms have very serious consequences for sustainable social and economic development, and pose a serious challenge to the promotion of human rights in all societies.

That is why Argentina believes the strengthening of existing mechanisms to control weapons, arms trafficking and arms transfers is a priority.

Argentina has been actively involved in, inter alia, the negotiations for the Arms Trade Treaty and the establishment of the Register of Conventional Arms,

[1] www.un.org/disarmament/.

considering that international stability cannot be based solely on national controls and that these instruments contribute to peace and security. At the regional level, the Union of South American Nations has developed a mechanism for transparency in countries' military inventories.

The emphasis that Argentina has placed on strengthening these mechanisms is part of its broader commitment over recent decades to the development, implementation and strengthening of subregional, regional and global confidence-building measures.

Brunei Darussalam

[Original: English]
[29 June 2017]

The growing threats of terrorism, including their ability to acquire various weapons of mass destruction remain to be of concern. Brunei Darussalam is committed in counter-terrorism efforts and strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms.

The strategy of Brunei Darussalam in counter-terrorism is anchored on a whole-of-government approach, which includes active participation by various local agencies, including customs, immigration, labour and finance control. This strategy covers a broad spectrum of measures, including preventive efforts, capability developments, legislative enhancements and preserving social and religious unity.

In addition to cooperation on a domestic level, all the relevant security agencies also play a crucial role in enhancing their webs of networks and information exchanges with relevant external counterparts. On that note, control regimes of weapons of mass destruction proliferation at regional and international level have been consistently supported by Brunei Darussalam through diplomatic and practical efforts.

Brunei Darussalam is a member State of the United Nations, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other regional cooperation forums that seek to stem the flow of suspect components that contribute to the production and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists. Brunei Darussalam also participates both as an observer and active participant of anti-proliferation and counter-terrorism exercises, such as those that fall under the auspices of the multinational Proliferation Security Initiative and the ASEAN defence ministers' "meeting plus".

Colombia

[Original: Spanish]
[18 May 2017]

Colombia has supported non-proliferation initiatives, has advocated for general and complete disarmament and fully complies with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) as a contribution to global peace and security.

While it is important to adopt national legislation (in criminal matters and other areas to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction), Colombia believes that such measures should be accompanied by a strengthening of States' practical capacities.

Although there is a need to strengthen and build capacities for response to any use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists, the Government of Colombia considers that prevention must be prioritized, in line with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

In order to prevent the diversion of hazardous materials into the hands of terrorists, the safety and protection of such materials must be ensured at all stages of their life cycle, from research, development and manufacture through transportation in the supply chain, storage and waste disposal.

The monitoring of hazardous materials must not focus exclusively on the production stage; the identification of end users, both within States and in the case of exports, must also be enhanced.

States must strengthen border controls to prevent illicit trafficking in hazardous materials. They should also promote control at ports and airports to prevent illicit trafficking in and diversion of hazardous materials.

In addition to import controls, States should build capacities in the control of exports, transit, trans-shipment and re-export of hazardous materials.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[9 June 2017]

Cuba does not possess and has no intention of possessing weapons of mass destruction and firmly supports their total and complete prohibition and elimination.

Cuba has maintained an unwavering position against terrorism, as reflected in its ratification of 18 terrorism-related international conventions, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which is mentioned explicitly in General Assembly resolution 71/38.

To prevent the commission in Cuba of terrorist acts in any of their forms and manifestations, legislative, administrative and institutional measures have been adopted, including provisions to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and the materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

Law No. 93 (the Counter-Terrorism Act), adopted in December 2001 and amended by Decree-Law No. 316 of 2013, and Decree-Law No. 317 of 2013 on the prevention and detection of transactions related to money-laundering, financing of terrorism, arms proliferation and illicit capital flows both strengthen the measures taken to prevent Cuba from serving as a channel for the acquisition of such weapons or their components by terrorists.

Efforts to counter terrorism must be universal and must involve multilateral agreement through genuinely effective international cooperation to prevent and combat all acts of terrorism based on strict respect for international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The selective and discriminatory initiatives being promoted by groups of countries outside the multilateral framework in no way contribute to, but rather weaken, the role of the United Nations in all aspects of the struggle against weapons of mass destruction.

The General Assembly and existing multilateral treaties on weapons of mass destruction have a central role in disarmament and non-proliferation issues. No measure adopted by the Security Council can undermine that role. In that context, Cuba attaches great importance to the implementation of the United Nations Global

Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument that should guide the global struggle against this scourge.

The only effective way to stop the acquisition and use of nuclear weapons, including by terrorists, is through the prohibition and total elimination of such weapons in a transparent, verifiable and irreversible manner. As long as weapons of mass destruction exist, they pose a latent threat to international peace and security.

The destruction of all stockpiles of chemical weapons in the shortest time possible would represent the greatest contribution that the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons could make to international efforts to ensure that these weapons of mass destruction do not fall into the hands of terrorists.

The adoption of a legally binding protocol that strengthens the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction in a comprehensive and balanced manner, and includes elements of international cooperation, assistance and verification, is essential in order to exclude the possibility of any use of bacteriological and toxin agents as weapons.

The ongoing negotiations towards a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, with a view to their total elimination, constitute a significant step towards nuclear disarmament.

Cuba has never allowed, nor will it allow, terrorist acts of any kind against any State to be carried out, planned or financed on its territory. It reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all terrorist acts, methods and practices, in all their forms and manifestations, by whomever, against whomsoever and wherever they are committed, whatever the motives, including State terrorism.

Ecuador

[Original: Spanish]
[31 July 2017]

The Constitution of Ecuador expressly condemns the production, possession, commercialization, importation, transfer, stockpiling and use of weapons of mass destruction regardless of who does it. The Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code of Ecuador establishes severe penalties for any person who develops, produces, manufactures, uses, acquires, possesses, distributes, stockpiles, holds, transports, transits, imports, exports, re-exports or markets chemical, biological and toxin or nuclear weapons. On 27 June 2017, the National Assembly of Ecuador approved, as a step prior to ratification, the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, thereby reiterating the commitment of Ecuador to fighting sabotage and smuggling of nuclear materials and their possible use for terrorist purposes.

Ecuador played an active role in the International Conference on Nuclear Security held in December 2016 by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which organized the meeting as the appropriate forum for addressing challenges in the field of physical nuclear security in an inclusive manner, where all IAEA member States were represented and expressed their ideas and their commitments. Ecuador is concerned that in forums with limited participation outside the framework of the United Nations or its specialized agencies and bodies and in which only a few States participate, issues of universal interest, such as nuclear security, are addressed.

The Government of Ecuador believes that as long as nuclear, chemical and biological weapons remain in the possession of States, there is a risk of their use.

For this reason, when we speak of weapons of mass destruction and the risk of their proliferation to non-State actors, we cannot overlook the primary responsibility of States to fulfil their obligations under the various international, universal or regional instruments in this sphere, including the destruction of such weapons, without forgetting that 85 per cent of the nuclear material existing in the world is for military purposes. By its very nature, then, it is outside international nuclear-security agreements.

The only weapons of mass destruction that were not prohibited by a universal legally binding instrument were nuclear weapons. On 7 July 2017, this lacuna was filled with the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Through its active participation in the negotiation and adoption of this Treaty, Ecuador complied with its obligations under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

It should be recalled that as long as stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction exist, the risk of their being used for criminal or terrorist purposes is high. So the best guarantee that this does not occur is to completely eliminate them.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

[Original: English]
[31 July 2017]

The Islamic Republic of Iran is deeply concerned at the continued existence and development of weapons of mass destruction as well as the worldwide escalation of acts of terrorism. Iran strongly believes that, as long as weapons of mass destruction exist, the possibility of their acquisition by terrorists persists. Therefore, no measure, other than the total elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, can completely ensure preventing terrorists from acquiring them.

As a victim of terrorist acts and chemical weapons, Iran supports the general objective of General Assembly resolution 70/36 in preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and strongly believes that the only absolute guarantee against the threat or use of weapons of mass destruction, either by States or terrorists, is the total elimination of such weapons. To that end, the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation, by all States parties at all times, of all provisions of major multilateral treaties banning weapons of mass destruction, as well as ensuring their universality at the earliest possible time, are essential.

In this regard, Iran stresses the need for the destruction of all remaining chemical weapons in the shortest possible time frame, in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention. At the same time, while the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of such weapons and provide for their destruction, and recalling the conclusion of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017, Iran strongly supports the judgment of the large majority of the Member States, as reflected in General Assembly resolution 68/32, that there is a need "for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction".

In this context, Iran believes that non-proliferation and disarmament can be considered mutually reinforcing only if the efforts directed towards non-proliferation are followed by simultaneous efforts aimed at disarmament. Iran is also of the view that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation should not divert attention from

nuclear disarmament, which is the highest priority of the international community of States.

Taking into account the unspeakable death and destruction caused by terrorist acts — the living examples of which are the ongoing activities of the foreign terrorist fighters in Syria and Iraq — Iran is of the view that to effectively combat the threat of terrorists, regardless of the type of means and weapons they use, it is necessary to address all underlying causes of terrorism, globally and systematically.

All States parties to treaties on combating terrorism are required to fully comply with their respective obligations under such treaties, effectively prevent and combat all terrorist acts and seriously refrain from providing any kind of support to terrorists.

As a party to all international instruments banning weapons of mass destruction, namely the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention and the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and also based on its principled position, Iran considers acquiring, developing and using weapons of mass destruction to be inhumane, immoral, illegal and against its very basic principles. Likewise, Iran has developed and maintained national controls to account for and secure any nuclear, biological and chemical material for exclusively peaceful purposes, and therefore to prevent any unauthorized access to them or their diversion to illegal activities.

It is the strong conviction of Iran that only through adopting such a multipronged approach would the international community of States be able to effectively prevent both the emergence of terrorist groups and their possible access to weapons of mass destruction.

Iraq

[Original: English]
[23 May 2017]

The spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups poses one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. No country in the world today can remain indifferent to the possibility that terrorists may acquire these deadly weapons and use them against innocent civilians. It is our collective responsibility to provide the necessary international framework to ensure the safe handling of dual use materials, and to prevent such materials from falling into the wrong hands. Hence, Iraq fully supports and is actively involved in efforts to support the strengthening of relevant non-proliferation multilateral and legally binding instruments with a view to tackling the threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and related materials.

Iraq has ratified the primary international treaties and conventions related to non-proliferation, disarmament of weapons of mass destruction and counter-terrorism. The Iraqi Government has adopted legislation, laws, regulations, policies and strategies, and measures have been taken to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and to prohibit any non-State actors and terrorists, including developers, researchers and implementers, from engaging in any proliferation-related activities, in particular for terrorist purposes. This effort undertaken by Iraq has achieved reasonable and good results. It has reduced the chances of non-State actors and terrorists, especially Da'esh,

from acquiring such weapons of mass destruction dual-use related material and thereby diminishing the threat that they will be used in terrorist acts.

Iraq welcomed the adopting of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). In 2013, Iraq submitted the third national report on the implementation of the obligations contained in resolution 1540 (2004). In February 2014, Iraq submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) a report on sharing of experience, lessons learned and effective practices, in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004).

The Iraqi Government has taken measures and practical steps over the past years to secure and protect of high-risk weapons of mass destruction dual-use related materials and facilities to ensure the safety and security of those materials in laboratories, facilities and during transportation, and to prevent unauthorized access to such materials.

The Iraqi National Monitoring Authority, through its effective national procedures and mechanism, continued to control the export and import of dual use items.

The Iraqi National Monitoring Authority continued to raise awareness among workers in different Iraqi ministries and departments on the importance of the security of dual-use materials to minimizing weapons of mass destruction threats and to prevent such materials from falling into the wrong hands through training courses, workshops, knowledge development and transfer of best practice.

Iraq will continue working at the national, regional and international levels for strengthening and promoting its capabilities for weapons of mass destruction counter-proliferation.

Jordan

[Original: Arabic]
[26 April 2017]

Weapons of mass destruction are distinct from other weapons because no other weapon can counteract them. Their proliferation is banned because they have a severe and long-lasting effect on humanity and the environment, and their destructive power is appalling.

If weapons of mass destruction were to fall into the hands of terrorist entities or organizations, the security and stability of the entire would be at risk. Action must be taken to prevent that outcome.

(a) Jordan and weapon of mass destruction

Jordan is a country free of weapons of mass destruction and has signed numerous relevant instruments.

Jordan has consistently highlighted the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction and has endeavoured to achieve global security and peace. At the same time, it reserves the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes with a view to bringing down energy costs and diversifying its resources. Nuclear energy would be a boon to the national comprehensive development plan. Any such action would comply with general safety and security standards for nuclear energy and the environment.

(b) Jordan and counter-terrorism

Owing to its location and its judicious, rational and far-sighted stance, Jordan has long been a target of terrorism and has been exposed to the repercussions of security and political developments in the region. It has therefore had to address those repercussions decisively with a view to preserving its own security and stability, while balancing security against freedom.

Jordan has taken numerous counter-terrorism measures at every level, including the following:

(i) National legislation

Jordan has adopted a preventive law, Law No. 55 (2006), to prosecute and monitor terrorism and curb its destructive effects.

With regard to borders, Jordan has adopted Law No. 20 (1998), which grants customs personnel the status and prerogatives of judicial officers with a view to combating the smuggling of people or prohibited substances into the country.

(ii) National measures

Jordan has made continuous and longstanding efforts to develop its security apparatus. It has evolved the capacity to confront and combat terrorism by cooperating with neighbouring States and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

Jordan possesses advanced security capacities with regard to detecting, preventing and responding to attacks on the national territory. For that purpose, it provides ongoing comprehensive training and carries out detailed planning and reconnaissance operations.

In 2009, Jordan began to implement a border security programme and has helped to curb the spread of extremist ideology across its territory. The programme consists of a sophisticated set of notification systems to help secure the border and prevent illegal entry and exit.

A team to combat nuclear terrorism has been established and provided every form of training and support.

(iii) Regional dimension

Jordan supports all international and regional efforts aimed at guaranteeing nuclear security, preventing the use of nuclear weapons and establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Jordan is convinced that genuine peace and stability can be achieved in the Middle East only by bringing together all regional and international endeavours to curb the proliferation and use of nuclear weapons and guarantee nuclear security.

(iv) The global level

Jordan has become a prominent party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism.

It has joined the international coalition against the organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

(c) Views and recommendations

- Action should be taken to prevent terrorists from receiving financial support. Combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism is more effective than responding to terrorism.
- Exceptional security measures should be taken to protect weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons in order to prevent their falling into the hands of terrorists.
- Information and communication technology should be monitored in order to prevent terrorists from gaining ready access to potential recruits.
- States and regions of the world should exchange information regarding terrorists and monitor their movements through crossings and airports.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[6 April 2017]

Lebanon wishes to make the following points:

- Lebanon possesses no weapons of mass destruction and is in compliance with United Nations resolutions prohibiting the use or acquisition of such weapons by terrorists.
- Lebanon has introduced laws and regulations that allow for the monitoring of the export, transit and cross-border movement of weapons of all kinds, prohibit trafficking in such weapons, and prosecute any terrorists. Lebanese law prohibits terrorism and provides for the prosecution of terrorists.
- Lebanon supports closer cooperation between States and has contributed to international counter-terrorism efforts. It has put in place strict deterrent legislation concerning the surveillance and prosecution of any terrorists.
- Lebanon is combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and is also working to curb armament, with a view to establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Moreover, Lebanon is opposed to the threat or use of such weapons.
- Lebanon condemns all forms of terrorism.
- Lebanon participates in concerted and collective international counter-terrorism efforts.
- Lebanon expresses grave concern that Israel's failure to comply with international law poses a threat to all countries in the region.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[6 April 2017]

Mexico strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and therefore endeavours to prevent and combat it, in addition to being committed to non-proliferation and disarmament. Moreover, Mexico believes that the threat posed by dual-use material for terrorist purposes requires international cooperation to build, share and strengthen capacities.

In addition, Mexico reaffirms its commitment to continued cooperation on strategies to prevent and combat terrorism through a comprehensive approach that strengthens the four pillars of the United Nations counter-terrorism strategy, taking into account new contexts and threats in other areas, such as cyber security, maritime security and aviation security, among others. Mexico also reiterates its support for strengthening the preventive approach of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

At the national level, Mexico has adopted the following measures with a view to further implementing General Assembly resolution 71/38.

In Mexico, the international disarmament, terrorism and security activities of the federal executive branch are coordinated by the Specialized High-level Committee on Disarmament, Terrorism and International Security, an auxiliary body of the National Security Council. The Committee's mandate is to prevent and detect the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the financing of terrorist acts carried out with such weapons, and also to strengthen Mexican legislation, through its various bodies known as standing operational groups (comprising the relevant national authorities).

With the objective of strengthening the implementation of resolution 71/38, the Secretariat of Defence, through its participation in the inter-agency operational transport of nuclear fuel to the Laguna Verde nuclear power plant, has contributed to the physical security of nuclear materials and works with the national regulatory authority for nuclear materials in the search for and location of stolen or missing radioactive sources.

Mexico is likewise working to harmonize national legislation applicable to the transport of nuclear fuel with respect to international treaties and conventions in terms of ensuring the safe transport of radioactive material by land and by water on its national territory. It is also harmonizing the implementation of the sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, which provide for the confiscation of property from individuals or entities connected with international terrorism, consequently preventing the latter from having access to resources that could be used to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

For its part, the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, through the General Customs Administration, coordinates activities related to capacity-building in terms of international customs security, cooperation, assistance and exchange of information, in the context of the international security agreements that Mexico has signed with other countries. In addition, Mexico shall adopt measures that contribute to strengthening customs security and to providing an immediate response to emergencies that affect the continuity of international trade.

In addition, the General Customs Administration acts as a liaison to the Mexican Government agencies that are part of the Specialized High-level Committee on Disarmament, Terrorism and International Security and the bi-national Working Group on Non-proliferation, among others, as well as to the authorities of foreign Governments and international agencies concerned with the adoption of measures and the implementation of programmes in the domain of security and control. Control measures must be applied at various entry and exit points throughout the country to prevent the smuggling of goods, while focusing on preventing the proliferation of chemical, radiological, nuclear and explosive weapons of mass destruction and training customs agents to respond to such emergencies.

In order to carry out the aforementioned actions, the General Customs Administration has launched a number of initiatives and programmes, including the following:

(a) Strategic programme on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

As a nation committed to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Mexico is able to demonstrate the effective management of strategic trade policies, including the identification and interdiction of illicit transfers of controlled goods. On 25 April 2014, the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit of the United Mexican States and the Department of State of the United States of America signed a memorandum of understanding regarding cooperation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and the illicit trafficking of chemical, radiological or biological materials and other strategic controlled materials, under which the Tax Administration Service receives equipment to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illicit trafficking in dual-use goods.

Donated equipment

Equipment donated within the context of export control and border security

Year	*Type of equipment*	*Amount (United States dollars)*
2011	200 portable devices	212 000
2015	52 portable devices	151 138
2017	140 handheld devices (donation in process)	435 660
Total		**798 798**

Equipment donated for the detection and prevention of nuclear smuggling

Year	*Type of equipment*	*Amount (United States dollars)*
2010-2011	33 stationary devices	8 630 696
	109 portable devices	
2014	20 mobile devices	636 434
	24 portable devices	
2016	16 parts and accessories for stationary devices	203 441
2017	2 mobile devices	48 715
Total		**9 519 285**

In that regard, since 2011, the General Customs Administration has trained over 600 officials in matters relating to international customs security, the identification of dual-use goods and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It currently has 29 certified trainers who can provide national and international courses on the topic of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(b) Work conducted in the context of the Specialized High-level Committee on Disarmament, Terrorism and International Security

The General Customs Administration coordinates the work carried out within the Specialized High-level Committee on Disarmament, Terrorism and International Security in its various working groups, and helps to strengthen plans for the

prevention and detection of illicit trafficking in chemical, biological, radioactive and explosive materials through both passenger flows and foreign trade, as well as for the coordination and enhancement of monitoring and control measures with regard to international flights and passenger flows.

It also monitors the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, and coordinates inter-agency actions that give effect to the international commitments on disarmament, terrorism and international security. To that end, the General Customs Administration issues monthly reports regarding the import and export of chemicals governed by the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as of other goods covered by international export control regimes.

(c) Work conducted within the framework of the National Committee on Export Control

In accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), Mexico pledged in 2010 to comply with international export control regimes with regard to its procedures regulating the transit of goods and materials that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Accordingly, Mexico has joined the following international export control regimes:

- Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (January 2012)
- Nuclear Suppliers Group (September 2012)
- The Australia Group (August 2013)

(d) Megaports Initiative

Through this initiative, the major Mexican seaports of Altamira, Manzanillo, Lázaro Cárdenas and Veracruz have been equipped with stationary radiation portal monitors and portable detection instruments.

(e) Core programme

Thanks to this programme, the country's main airports as well as its southern border now have radiation detection trucks and portable instruments. These include Mexico City International Airport, Guadalajara Airport, the Ciudad Hidalgo Customs Office, and the Subteniente López Customs Office.

For its part, the Secretariat of the Economy has adopted several measures of both national and international control to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their possible acquisition or development by terrorist groups.

Similarly, and in compliance with decisions adopted by the United Nations Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, Mexico has an administrative agreement for the implementation of trade restrictions and arms embargoes that the Council has imposed on certain countries to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or the acquisition of their components by terrorist organizations.

Norway

[Original: English]
[28 July 2017]

Norway is firmly committed to preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, as well as any related sensitive materials. Norway therefore cosponsored resolution 71/38.

Since Norway's last reporting on this resolution, the following steps have been taken by Norway for the implementation of resolution 71/38:

- Norway has continued its active engagement in relevant disarmament and non-proliferation treaties such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention, including promoting a culture of safety and security of nuclear, chemical and biological materials.
- Recent use of chemical weapons by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant in Iraq and Syria are alarming. Norway recently joined a statement in the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding the urgency in combatting chemical terrorism.
- Norway has continued to provide voluntary funding to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs for outreach and implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and its subsequent resolutions.
- Norway has taken part in the broader international architecture of initiatives and partnerships, which have emerged to fight weapons of mass destruction terrorism. Norway has emphasized the importance of all these efforts being mutually supportive.
- In March 2013, Norway hosted an international conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. The horrific humanitarian impact of any nuclear detonation is an additional motivation to combat nuclear terrorism effectively.
- Norway signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in 2005 and then amended its national penal legislation before formally acceding the Convention on 20 February 2014. Norway is, furthermore, party to the Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and Norway has contributed to the International Atomic Energy Agency's Nuclear Security Fund.
- Norway has actively participated in the Nuclear Security Summits with a particular focus on the threat posed by the availability of highly enriched uranium in civilian applications. At the last Summit in Washington, D.C., in 2016, Norway pledged to work towards minimizing and eliminating the use of highly enriched uranium in the civilian sector. An international symposium on the matter will be held in Oslo in June 2018.
- Norway takes part in and supports the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[28 April 2017]

The terrorist threat is even graver now than in the past. Terrorists are aiming to generate as much media attention as possible by carrying out acts that result in large numbers of casualties and widespread chaos.

The National Security Strategy of 2013 recognizes the risk that terrorist groups may acquire chemical, biological, radiological or fissile materials and their means of delivery, which has added a new dimension to this threat. It is a transnational challenge that affects all government agencies, with an impact on both national and international security. It therefore requires international coordination and consolidated State action to combat it.

The main international instrument addressing this risk is Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), of which Spain was a sponsor. Among other efforts to counter proliferation, during its membership of the Security Council for the 2015-2016 biennium Spain led the comprehensive review process for resolution 1540 (2004), which culminated in the unanimous adoption of resolution 2325 (2016) with the active participation of Member States, international organizations and civil society, in particular the business community and academia. The new resolution establishes a renewed framework for the next five years, which strengthens the mechanisms for reducing the risk that terrorists will acquire and use weapons of mass destruction.

On 24 April 2015, Spain adopted a national action plan for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), which identified the following priorities:

- Full development and updating of the regulatory framework
- Protection of critical nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological facilities
- Control of transfers of sensitive and dual-use materials and strategic goods, including intangible transfers
- Protection of sea, land and air transport and border control
- Mechanisms for intervention and response in the event of an incident
- International cooperation and capacity-building
- Strategic outreach measures

The National Security Council is responsible for overseeing implementation of the action plan, in line with the functions assigned to it by Act No. 36/2015 of 28 September 2015 on national security and its coordination. It performs that role through the 1540 Inter-Ministerial Contact Group, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation as the point of contact for the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

Spain shares the strong international concern regarding nuclear terrorism and the possibility that non-State actors will gain access to nuclear and radioactive materials, as clearly exemplified by its adoption of Royal Decree No. 1086/2015 of 4 December 2015, which amends Royal Decree No. 1308/2011 of 26 September 2011 on the physical protection of nuclear facilities and materials and radioactive sources. This matter was discussed at the International Conference on Nuclear Security organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency in 2016.

In relation to the system of punishment and penalties in Spain, Organic Act No. 10/1995 of 23 November 1995 on the Criminal Code, amended by Organic Act

No. 5/2010 of 22 June 2010, includes among its punishable offences the manufacture, marketing and trafficking of arms, including chemical and biological weapons, the establishment of unauthorized depots and the appropriation of nuclear materials or dangerous radioactive elements.

With regard to preventing non-State actors and territories from gaining access to and using chemical weapons, Spain cooperates closely with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), to which it has offered support for international training and collaboration, with the Latin American and Caribbean countries in particular in mind.

Special mention should be made of the successful coordination work performed by OPCW, thanks to which the remaining chemical substances in Libya were removed for destruction following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2298 (2016) in July 2016. This operation eliminated the risk that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) would appropriate these chemical substances. However, this continues to be a matter of particular concern and Spain condemns the use of chemical weapons in Syria by both State and non-State actors. Preventing such use requires unanimous international support for the work of OPCW.

In relation to the risk that biological weapons will be used, the Biological Alert Laboratory Network, which provides specialized scientific and technical support to the national security system on crisis management in situations of biological risk, continues to expand as new laboratories are incorporated.

In order to ensure the control of transfers of sensitive and dual-use materials and strategic goods, Spain has instituted a safeguarding system. The Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Board on External Trade in Defence and Dual-use Materials reports, in a mandatory and binding manner, on administrative authorizations for trade in this material. When authorizing these import and export operations, the Board takes into consideration the following regulatory frameworks to ensure that exported goods reach their final destination and to prevent their diversion to the illicit market and hence their proliferation:

- Common position 2008/944/CFSP of the Council of the European Union of 8 December 2008, defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment
- European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports
- Act No. 53/2007 of 28 December 2007 on the control of external trade in defence and dual-use materials, which was given effect by Royal Decree No. 679/2014

The control of intangible transfers remains a challenge in the fight against proliferation, and it has become more complex because it is being driven by rapid advances in technology and communications that facilitate the development, production and use of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors. Such advances simplify the process of obtaining them and lower the cost.

In relation to international cooperation and capacity-building, Spain and Morocco are both particularly concerned about nuclear security, which is reflected in bilateral exercises and activities focused on responding to nuclear and radiological emergencies and on the safety of maritime transport of nuclear material. The most recent exercise with regard to the latter, "Gate to Africa", was organized in October 2015 in conjunction with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

With a view to addressing this global problem, Spain also participates actively in initiatives that aim to increase the effectiveness of existing international

instruments, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. Specifically, at the most recent Nuclear Security Summit in 2016, the action plan drafted by Spain on the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism was adopted.

Experience has shown that cooperation, coordination and information-sharing, especially at the international level, is the second key factor when it comes to measures that will prevent the diversion of weapons of mass destruction for terrorist uses. Setting up working groups and holding meetings in the framework of international agreements and treaties, with the participation of police and intelligence agencies and bodies involved in export control, has become one of the mainstays of the international community's fight against this threat.

Achieving universality in the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) should therefore be the first goal for preventing the acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors. As emphasized in Security Council resolution 2325 (2016), not only States but also international, regional and subregional organizations must coordinate closely and contribute to that goal through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) by providing the necessary assistance to third States upon request for the development and implementation of their national action plans related to resolution 1540 (2004). Spain offers such assistance through the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as on a bilateral basis.

Ukraine

[Original: English]
[20 June 2017]

In order to enhance national measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies, Ukraine reforms its law enforcement bodies. Notably, the Department for detection of hazardous materials and environmental offences was created in the newly formed National Police of Ukraine. Its main task is to identify, prevent and address criminal and administrative offences related to radioactive, chemical, biological and nuclear materials. The Department closely cooperates with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Over the past three years, Ukraine significantly improved and strengthened the national regime of physical protection of its facilities and material by developing and introducing at all Ukrainian nuclear power plants comprehensive plans of action in case of sabotage and crisis situations. We implemented projects for the modernization of physical protection systems of nuclear and waste management facilities, which, inter alia, were incorporated in the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan of Ukraine for 2016-2018.

Ukraine signed and ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

Ukraine is fully committed to the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the national level, which is one of the key elements of the international regime of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the context of prevention and fight against international terrorism. Ensuring full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) underpins my country's position in the field of non-proliferation and antiterrorist activities, particularly in the context of its non-permanent membership in the Security Council in 2016-2017.

Ukraine supports initiatives aimed at further strengthening of the role and potential of resolution 1540 (2004), such as the recent creation of the Group of Friends of resolution 1540 (2004). Ukraine fully supported the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), which culminated in the unanimous adoption of resolution 2325 (2016).

Being the partner nation of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Ukraine considers its main principles to be of great importance in order to promote the policies, procedures and interoperability of partner nations in the sphere of combating nuclear terrorism as well as smuggling of nuclear materials.

In 2016 Ukraine organized, together with the United States, the table-top exercise in Kyiv with the participation of all Ukrainian agencies involved in the fight against terrorism, including nuclear terrorism.

III. Replies received from international organizations

Collective Security Treaty Organization

[Original: Russian]
[27 April 2017]

The collective security strategy for the period until 2025 of the Collective Security Treaty Organization was approved by decision of the Organization's Council on Collective Security on 14 October 2016. It refers to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and trafficking in related materials as one of the external challenges and threats to the Organization's collective security.

One of the Organization's stated strategic goals is thus to help safeguard the collective interests of States members of the Organization by contributing to the strengthening of international disarmament efforts, including as regards nuclear disarmament; combating international terrorism and extremism; countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery; curbing trafficking in drugs and arms; and improving international arms control regimes and confidence-building measures in military matters.

The strategy elsewhere prescribes, within the framework of foreign policy cooperation between States members of the Organization, actions which promote non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their elimination, in accordance with relevant international legal instruments and joint initiatives, with the aim of upholding and strengthening the regimes of international legal instruments, such as the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and helping to enforce the nuclear-weapon-free zone regime in Central Asia and to promote a number of other mechanisms.

Issues related to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including the need to adopt additional measures to eliminate global threats associated with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, are discussed each year at expert-level consultations among Foreign Ministries within the Organization's disarmament dimension. The most recent consultations took place in April 2017.

At a meeting of the Organization's Council on Collective Security on 14 October 2016, a number of additional legal, administrative and practical measures were approved through which the Organization could prevent international terrorism and extremism.

Counter-terrorism issues are considered during joint operational and combat preparation initiatives of the Organization's Collective Rapid Reaction Forces.

In May 2016, with the formation of Cobalt 2016 special forces, tactical special training sessions were conducted in Armenia at which consideration was given to the organization of special operations for intercepting the activities of terrorist and extremist groups.

The working group of experts on countering terrorism and extremism meets regularly to coordinate joint activities and share information on countering extremism and terrorism.

The most recent meeting of the working group took place on 12 April 2017. During the meeting, information was shared following an assessment of the new challenges and threats faced by the Organization's member States and proposals were made on the improvement of international counter-terrorism efforts.

Commonwealth of Independent States

[Original: Russian]
[16 March 2017]

In compliance with General Assembly resolution 71/38 of 9 December 2016, States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) work systematically to prevent the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. CIS countries regularly report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on measures which they have taken to improve their national systems for monitoring trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials related to their manufacture.

Joint measures are carried out with due regard for the leading role of the United Nations and the development of cooperation with other international institutions and specialized bodies.

Almost all CIS member States have acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism of 2005.

In line with the implementation of the 2014-2016 programme of cooperation among CIS member States to combat terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism, approved by decision of the CIS Council of Heads of State on 25 October 2013, efforts have been made to:

(a) Prevent illicit production and trafficking of potent chemical, biological and radioactive substances;

(b) Protect sites which pose a high technological and environmental risk;

(c) Identify and dismantle laboratories and other specialized facilities used by terrorist and extremist organizations to create instruments for criminal use, including components of weapons of mass destruction.

CIS member States have attached considerable importance to special training of counter-terrorism forces and preparation of equipment which could be of practical use in the prevention of criminal activity associated with the use of weapons of mass destruction.

The CIS Anti-Terrorism Center coordinated the holding of the joint counter-terrorism training exercise "Cyber counter-terrorism 2016" and a meeting of managerial staff of counter-terrorism units of CIS member States' security bodies and special services to discuss, inter alia, cooperation and management of emergency service forces and equipment in the event of the seizure of a high-risk nuclear facility, the transfer of nuclear materials, the freeing of hostages or recovery efforts following terrorist acts.

Work is scheduled to continue on the creation of automated databases of potentially fraudulent line items which could be used to identify and uncover cross-border crimes and to detain individuals subject to an international arrest warrant.

No information is available about evidence of the production or acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction or their components, or of access to technologies related to their manufacture in the CIS region.

East African Community

[Original: English]
[1 June 2017]

The East African Community and its Partner States of the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda remain deeply concerned by the prospects of weapons of mass destruction being accessed by violent extremist groups for the purpose of carrying out terror activities.

The East African Community remains particularly seized of the prospects of chemical and biological agents available for research and dual use industrial production being diverted for use in terrorist activities. The recent trend where persons with in-depth biological knowledge have been recruited into terror groups is just an incident that reminds us of the strategic thinking within the leadership of terrorist organizations.

In responding to these challenges, the East African Community has, over the last two years, been working with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to enhance chemical emergency response capability that in its realm includes identification, response and cleaning up of areas where chemical emergencies occur, be they accidental or deliberate. Through a project developed in a collective participatory manner with all stakeholders and approved in March 2015, the two- to three-year plan developed based on the provisions of articles 112, 113 and 130 of the Chemical Weapons Convention identified the following interventions:

- Chemical Hazards Risk Identification Seminar, 11 to 15 May 2015, Kampala, Uganda — output National Capacities
- Integrated Chemical Emergency Planning and Operational Capacity — National Level 5, as from October 2015 — output National Plans (by November 2016 National Plans had been completed in all Partner States with the exception of the Republic of South Sudan)
- A Regional Command Post Exercise/Field Training Exercise was held in Jinja, Uganda, whereby the Government of the United Kingdom donated state-of-the-art equipment to the East African Community to ensure continuity and escalation of training (25 people at a time)
- Regional Planning Seminar — output draft Regional Plan is currently under consideration based on the National Plans

- Plan implementation in progress; in between, there have been international trainings of various levels of staff drawn from the Community's Partner States as well as the Secretariat to create a critical mass of future trainers

With respect to biological agents, discussions are in progress on laboratory security at all levels; with special urgency attached to research institutions. Continuous review of security clearance to staff is also an activity in progress, anchored on sustained sensitization and monitoring of storage and access to chemical and biological agents intended for research. The East African Community continues to emphasize the need for national counter-terrorism strategies of all Partner States to incorporate these soft security elements into national mitigation measures within a context of chain of custody security.

The East African Community is also implementing the One Stop Border Post concept within the context of the Customs Union and single customs territory, with specific measures implemented to ensure monitoring of import, transfer, transportation, trans-shipment, safe custody and use of dual use chemicals.

The East African Community calls for greater international cooperation and support in capacity-building and exchange of information, this being an area with rapid technological evolution.

European Union

[Original: English]
[17 July 2017]

The European Union remains strongly committed to preventing terrorists from acquiring nuclear, chemical, biological and ballistic missiles materials, technical know-how and technology. This commitment is based on the European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy, the European Union Global Strategy (2016), the European Security Strategy (2003) and the European Union Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2003), the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005) and the New Lines for Action in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems (2008, 2013). The European Union and its Member States apply comprehensive export controls and implement stringently Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004), 2325 (2016), 1887 (2009) and 1977 (2011). All European Union agreements with third countries contain a clause on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

While States bear the prime responsibility for nuclear security, international cooperation helps to strengthen it. Together with the bilateral contributions from its Member States, the European Union is the second largest donor to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Security Fund. European Union funding to the Agency has helped it to assist countries to enact the necessary legislation, upgrade and ensure the physical protection of facilities and improve their national regulatory infrastructure and the safety and security of radioactive material. In 2016 the European Council adopted its Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2383, worth 9.3 million euros in Union support for the IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security.

The European Union and its Member States continued to participate actively in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification. The European Union attended the four Nuclear Security Summits and participates in the newly established Nuclear Security Contact Group, together with many European Union Member States. We also cooperate with INTERPOL in implementing projects on nuclear detection and response mechanisms. The Border Monitoring Working Group, created in 2006

between the United States, the European Union and IAEA, has been working on joint nuclear detection projects.

The European Commission and the European Union Member States continue their nuclear forensics activities on the basic characterization of intercepted nuclear material, using an advanced nuclear forensic investigation at the Joint Research Centre's Institute for Transuranium Elements. Overall, nuclear materials detected and seized in more than 50 incidents have been examined, thus providing support to competent authorities in European Union Member States and beyond.

The European Union and its Member States contributed substantially to the Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) comprehensive review process and welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 2325 (2016) in December 2016. We prepared for and participated actively in the eighth Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention in November 2016. Based on a Council Decision of 18 January 2016, the European Union provides substantial financial support for universal adherence, enhancement of interaction with non-governmental stakeholders on science and technology; development of national capacities for Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention implementation; as well as for the strengthening of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological or Toxin Weapons.

With their annual contributions, European Union Member States account for 40 per cent of the financing of disarmament and non-proliferation projects worldwide by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). In addition to the substantial European Union support for the OPCW core activities, additional 17 million euros were provided for the destruction of the declared chemical weapons of Syria.

The European Union supports the implementation and functioning of and universal adherence to the only multilateral transparency and confidence-building instrument against ballistic missile proliferation, the Hague Code of Conduct.

The European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Action Plan, comprising 124 actions, was successfully implemented. Based on an all-hazard approach, the Action Plan's overall goal was to reduce the threat of and damage from CBRN incidents of accidental, natural and intentional origin, including terrorist acts. The European Union is implementing its CBRN-E Centres of excellence initiative in 56 countries in 8 regions worldwide. Within the framework of the initiative, the partner countries develop their needs assessments and their National CBRN Action Plans. The European Union has already funded over 60 CBRN regional projects on border management, counter-terrorism, maritime security and the protection of critical infrastructure.

The European Police Office has conducted several activities to assist European Union Member States in developing their capacity to prevent, and respond to, CBRN incidents.

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[12 April 2017]

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued to assist States, upon request, through the implementation of its Nuclear Security Plan 2014-2017.

One of the primary binding international instruments relevant to nuclear security, the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, entered into force in May 2016, establishing a legal basis for a

strengthened framework for nuclear security to protect nuclear facilities and nuclear material in domestic use, storage and transport. The Agency organized a meeting of the Parties to the Convention and its Amendment, in December, which was attended by 119 participants from 71 parties to the Convention.

To mark the twentieth anniversary of the first International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission, the Agency organized the second International Seminar to Share Experience and Best Practices for Conducting International Physical Protection Advisory Service Missions. The Agency carried out six IPPAS missions in 2016, bringing to 75 the total number of IPPAS missions conducted since 1996.

The Agency continued to develop comprehensive guidance on nuclear security with the active involvement of experts from Member States. The Nuclear Security Guidance Committee met twice during 2016 and, to date, 67 Member States have nominated representatives to the Committee. By the end of 2016, 26 publications in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series had been issued, with more than 30 draft publications under development.

Incidents reported to the Incident and Trafficking Database demonstrate that illicit trafficking, thefts, losses and other unauthorized activities and events involving nuclear and other radioactive material continue to occur. As of 31 December 2016, the Database contained a total of 3,073 confirmed incidents reported by participating States.

The IAEA continued to advise States on formal threat characterization and assessment, the development, use and maintenance of design basis threats, vulnerability analysis and the development of methodologies for performance assessment of physical protection systems. Other activities such as securing of vulnerable radioactive sources, upgrading facilities and repatriating highly enriched uranium continued.

The Agency organized the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Commitments and Actions, held in Vienna in December. The conference attracted some 2,100 participants from 139 Member States, 47 of which were represented at the ministerial level. A ministerial declaration[2] was adopted that, inter alia, reasserted national responsibility for nuclear security; underlined the importance of keeping pace with technological changes; and recognized the Agency's central role in facilitating and coordinating international cooperation in nuclear security.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[30 May 2017]

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) supports the counter-terrorism objectives set out in General Assembly resolution 71/38, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", by enhancing the security of the international civil aviation system through international legal instruments on counter-terrorism and through development and review of the security Standards and Recommended Practices contained in annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

ICAO continues to promote the universal adoption of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010 (Beijing Convention), which has not yet entered into force. The Beijing Convention

[2] Available from: www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/16/12/english_ministerial_declaration.pdf.

criminalizes acts of using civil aircraft for the purpose of causing death, serious bodily injury or serious damage; of using civil aircraft to release or discharge any biological, chemical or nuclear (BCN) weapon or similar substances to cause death, serious bodily injury or serious damage; and of using any BCN weapon or similar substances on board or against civil aircraft. It further criminalizes the unlawful transport of any BCN weapon, related material or other dangerous material. Various resolutions were passed during the thirty-ninth session of the ICAO Assembly (27 September to 7 October 2016) encouraging States to sign and ratify the Beijing Convention as soon as possible. Recognizing the potential use of BCN weapons by terrorists, ICAO continues to identify possible mitigating measures for these threats. While preventing the acquisition of BCN weapons can be challenging, mitigating the effects of a BCN attack may deter terrorists from carrying out such assaults. Guidance material for mitigating the effects of a BCN attack is currently under development and it is envisaged to become available in 2018.

With regard to the legal transport of dangerous goods as cargo on aircraft, annex 18, "The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air", together with the detailed provisions contained in the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (document 9284), 2017-2018 edition, provide States with an internationally agreed set of provisions governing their safe transport for all international operations of civil aircraft. Additionally, ICAO has worked with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to facilitate their work when transporting samples for analysis.

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[1 June 2017]

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) instruments relevant to General Assembly resolution 71/38 and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) are:

(a) The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988; the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988; and corresponding protocols of 2005;

(b) Chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and part A of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, adopted in 2002 and which entered into force on 1 July 2004.

The Code focuses on the protection of port facilities and ships through preventive measures to deter and detect unlawful acts, primarily addressing physical security, control of access and security procedures. The 1988 and 2005 Convention and protocols make it illegal, under international law, to attack ships or platforms fixed on the continental shelf, including offences relating to acts of terrorism on board ships, the carriage of weapons of mass destruction and terrorist fugitives; criminalize their transportation; and introduce provisions to enable boarding of vessels on the high seas pursuant to such offences.

IMO has developed and implemented a comprehensive global technical cooperation programme which focuses on assisting States in the national organization of maritime security and implementation, verification, compliance with and enforcement of the provisions of chapter XI-2, the Code and the Convention and protocols, as well as long-range identification and tracking of ships for enhanced maritime situational awareness.

IMO has forged strong links with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, the World Customs Organization and other international and regional partners in the delivery of technical cooperation projects for maritime and border security and has participated in numerous in-country needs assessment missions with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate related to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), in which IMO serves as the maritime component of a multi-agency United Nations border management security team. IMO is likewise engaged in several of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force working groups, most notably the working group on border management and law enforcement and its work to help Member States implement comprehensive and coordinated approaches to address the threat of terrorism in the context of cross-border activities.

Terrorism that makes use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) materials poses a clear threat to public health and safety, national security and economic and political stability on a global level. As such, the prevention of such incidents is of the highest priority. The threat of CBRNE terrorism is evolving and, with it, the risk of incidents intended to maximize the number of victims on a global scale. We know that terrorist groups are working hard to acquire CBRNE materials and the expertise to use them in their operations.

International Criminal Police Organization

[Original: English]
[30 May 2017]

In 2010 the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) made the strategic decision to launch a comprehensive chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) terrorism prevention and response capability in support of its 190 member countries. INTERPOL has since significantly increased its capacity to assist member countries in reducing and countering the CBRNE threat. A specialized CBRNE Sub-Directorate follows an intelligence-driven, prevention-oriented, cross-sector approach, structured around three distinct units: the Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit; the Bioterrorism Prevention Unit; and the Chemical and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Unit.

The INTERPOL methodology in assisting member countries to counter the CBRNE terrorism threat is structured around three main pillars and in accordance with the recently adopted Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of INTERPOL:

1. Information sharing and intelligence analysis

Facilitating the exchange of information among member countries in a secured fashion and identifying criminals and criminal organizations through intelligence analysis represent the ground base of the CBRNE Sub-Directorate work.

The INTERPOL CBRNE Sub-Directorate collects information on CBRNE incidents; analyses the information and conducts threat assessments; shares intelligence and analysis regarding CBRNE threats and incidents with INTERPOL member countries and partner agencies through monthly (INTERPOL CBRNE Digest) and ad hoc reports.

Specialized databases such as Geiger and Watchmaker provide operational and specialized support to member countries through the sharing of INTERPOL Notices and warning messages on individuals involved in illegal CBRNE activities.

2. Prevention programmes

Given the gravity of a CBRNE terrorist attack and its consequences, prevention and countermeasures constitute an essential element in both national and international strategies.

INTERPOL engages in efforts to increase the level of CBRNE awareness in law enforcement agencies; delivers training sessions in order to increase law enforcement capabilities; and provides prevention methodologies for use by member countries.

3. Operational response and investigation support

On request, INTERPOL can provide operational support to its member countries in the form of an Incident Response Team. In the event of a terrorist attack, staff with expertise in CBRNE matters can be deployed in these teams. In addition, INTERPOL runs a number of cross-border multi-agency operations to support the international law enforcement community in tackling the illicit trafficking of CBRNE materials:

- Operation FAIL SAFE
- Operation STONE (Stope Trafficking of Nuclear Elements)
- Operation CHASE (Chemical Anti-Smuggling Enforcement)
- Operation Conduit (Cross-border investigation into nuclear materials' smuggling)
- Operation VECTOR (Bioterrorism Evidence Exploitation Workshops and Operation)

Due to the complex nature of CBRNE threat prevention and response, a multidisciplinary approach is essential. Action needs to be coordinated at a national governmental level, ensuring close cooperation and information exchange between the various ministries, agencies and institutions involved. This inter-agency approach is extended to the international level. INTERPOL works in the global arena, connecting our worldwide network of member countries and maintaining close partnerships with other specialized international agencies and CBRNE initiatives.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

[Original: English]
[22 May 2017]

Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Heads of State and Government have on numerous occasions called for universal adherence to and compliance with the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the additional protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards agreement, as well as for full implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and further work under resolution 1977 (2011). Reference to them is made in the Warsaw Summit Communiqué, dated 9 July 2016, paragraphs 63 to 66.

Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence capabilities

Within the NATO Response Force, the multinational Combined Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Defence Task Force, including the CBRN Joint Assessment Team, the CBRN Defence Battalion and the CBRN component of the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force, is the key asset for protection against and response to CBRN attacks from State and non-State actors or incidents involving CBRN material. The NATO Joint CBRN Defence Centre of Excellence, with its CBRN Reachback Capability, is able to operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and provides scientific and operational advice before, during and after CBRN incidents. The CBRN Reachback Capability provides an essential and effective contribution to the entire spectrum of the NATO response to weapons of mass destruction proliferation, protection and recovery.

NATO CBRN defence activities aiming for prevention and protection against CBRN threats from State and non-State actors are supported by the Committee on Proliferation in Defence format, the Joint CBRN Defence Capability Development Group, the CBRN Medical Working Group, the JCBRN Defence Centre of Excellence, the Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work and CBRN subject matter experts throughout the NATO command structure (such as the Weapons of Mass Destruction Non-Proliferation Centre).

Cooperation with partners

Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, and with other partners across the globe, NATO has deepened cooperation and information sharing on weapons of mass destruction threats and strengthened non-proliferation initiatives.

As one of the largest outreach activities of NATO, the Annual NATO Conference on Weapons of Mass Destruction Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation gathers decision makers, senior officials and distinguished academics in the field of weapons of mass destruction and security from a wide range of countries. The next annual conference will take place in Helsinki in May 2017.

Science cooperation

The NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme supports practical security-related civil science research and technology collaboration between scientists and experts from NATO and partner countries. The Programme directly facilitates mutually beneficial cooperation on issues of common interest to NATO and partner countries and contributes to capacity-building, particularly to international efforts on meeting emerging security challenges, including counter-terrorism and CBRN defence.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

[Original: English]
[11 May 2017]

Terrorist activities to a very large extent depend on the ability of terrorists to acquire weapons, including weapons of mass destruction. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Forum for Security Co-operation has adopted a number of political measures aimed at tackling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including updating a strategic 1994 document, "Principles governing non-proliferation", which was further endorsed by the Ministerial Council

in Kyiv in December 2013. In addition, in July 2015, the Forum for Security Co-operation adopted a decision on the OSCE role in support of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), which clearly outlined the OSCE role in this area.

Throughout 2016, OSCE has continued to contribute to international efforts in preventing terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction and related activities. OSCE, through the establishment of an extrabudgetary project within the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, has also continued assisting participating States with the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), particularly by assisting with the development and implementation of voluntary national implementation action plans of interested participating States. OSCE, with its 57 participating States, in close cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts and other relevant international regional organizations, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs, has intensified the facilitation of assistance to States on implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), while emphasizing the added value of a regional approach in this regard.

The 2016 comprehensive review of the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) has acknowledged the direct and effective contribution of OSCE towards global non-proliferation efforts.

Furthermore, in line with the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism, the Action against Terrorism Unit of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department supports the objectives of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) through its programme on promoting the international legal framework against terrorism and cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, thereby contributing to the dissemination of best practices and sharing of information among prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials on international judicial and legal cooperation tools related to combatting terrorism. Another one of the Unit's programmes focuses on non-nuclear critical energy infrastructure protection, facilitating crisis management exercises in table-top format for OSCE participating States and thereby promoting public-private partnerships in the field of energy and cyber security.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

[Original: Russian]
[31 May 2017]

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 71/38 of 9 December 2016 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization have established and successfully piloted a mechanism to promote effective multilateral cooperation in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their potential use for terrorist purposes.

As part of the 2016-2018 programme for cooperation among Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism for the period 2016-2018, steps are being taken to conduct a comprehensive analysis and prognosis of the security situation throughout the Shanghai Cooperation Organization area, including as regards preventing terrorist organizations from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and technologies for their manufacture.

Under existing national legislations and in strict compliance with the norms of international law, States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization consistently monitor radioactive, toxic and other hazardous substances. These measures are carried out as part of a multilayered approach that includes steps to

identify terrorist radiological infrastructure targets; improve the system for protecting such sites; ensure that in the event of a breach by offenders, alerts are triggered and the necessary measures are taken in a timely manner; and combat the smuggling of radioactive and potent substances into the countries. Moreover, given the extensive use of radioactive materials in various branches of industry, the strategy for combating trafficking in components of weapons of mass destruction applies to all companies and facilities where these components might be located.

Measures are being taken to further improve the legal framework for monitoring radioactive, toxic and other hazardous substances through the drafting and adoption of national legislation and through accession to international conventions and treaties related to countering manifestations of terrorism and its sources.

In addition, specialists from countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization are regular and active participants in events held by a number of international organizations dealing with radiation safety and nuclear safety. Related issues have also been discussed at various seminars, round tables, conferences, meetings and other events held in countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

In order to maintain the required level of preparedness of the relevant forces and equipment, the competent bodies of Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States continually carry out counter-terrorism exercises in which early action procedures are developed for identifying and neutralizing threats from terrorist organizations. Joint counter-terrorism exercises have been conducted to boost practical skills, including "Kazygurt counter-terrorism 2013", "Vostok counter-terrorism 2013", "Centre Asia counter-terrorism 2015" and "Cooperation 2016".

At the same time, in order to increase the level of interaction by all stakeholders in States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, common protocols have been developed for incidents involving the handling of radioactive materials.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States support the international community's efforts, coordinated by the United Nations, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.